b) <u>Corrected Amendments to the Specification</u>:

Please amend the specification at page 91, line 11 to page 92, line 9 to read as follows:

--Further, if the volume-average particle size is larger than the above-mentioned range, the number of electroconductive fine powder particles per unit weight is reduced, so that it becomes difficult to sufficiently attain the effect of promoting the recovery of the transfer-residual toner particles. Further, because of the decrease in number of the electroconductive fine powder particles, in view of the decrease and deterioration of the electroconductive fine powder at a vicinity of the charging member, it becomes necessary to increase the content of the electroconductive fine powder in the developer in order to continually supply the electroconductive fine powder to the charging section and stabilize the uniform chargeability of the image-bearing member ensured by intimate contact via the electroconductive fine powder between the image-bearing member and the contact charging member. However, if the content of the electroconductive fine powder is excessively increased, the developer as a whole is liable to have a lower chargeability and developing performance, thus causing image density lowering and toner scattering, especially in a high humidity environment. From these viewpoint<u>s</u>, it is further preferred that the volume-average particle size of the <u>developer</u> ~~electroconductive fine powder~~ is 5 μm or smaller.--

Please amend the specification on page 94, line 27 to page 95, line 15 to read as follows:

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--The volume-average particle size and particle size distribution of the electroconductive fine powder described herein are based on values measured in the following manner. A laser diffraction-type particle size distribution measurement apparatus ("~~Model LS-230~~" "MODEL LS-230", available from Coulter Electronics Inc.) is equipped with a liquid module, and the measurement is performed in a particle size range of 0.04 - 2000 μm to obtain a volume-basis particle size distribution. For the measurement, a minor amount of surfactant is added to 10 cc of pure water and 10 mg of a sample electroconductive fine powder is added thereto, followed by 10 min. of dispersion by means of an ultrasonic disperser (ultrasonic homongenizer) to obtain a sample dispersion liquid, which is subjected to a single time of measurement for 90 sec.--

Please amend the specification on page 108, line 6 to page 109, line 11 to read as follows:

--The particle size distributions and average particle sizes may be measured by using, e.g., ~~Coulter Counter~~ COULTER COUNTER Model TA-II or COULTER MULTISIZER (respectively available from Coulter Electronics, Inc.). Herein, these values are determined based on values measured by using COULTER MULTISIZER connected to an interface (made by Nikkaki K.K.) and a personal computer ("PC9801", made by NEC K.K.) for providing a number-basis distribution and a volume-basis distribution in the following manner. A 1%-aqueous solution is prepared as an electrolytic solution by sing a reagent-grade sodium chloride (it is also possible to use ISOTON R-II (available from Coulter Scientific Japan K.K.)). For the measurement, 0.1 to 5 ml of a surfactant,

preferably a solution of an alkylbenzenesulfonic acid salt, is added a a dispersant into 100

to 150 ml of the electrolytic solution, and 2-20 mg of a sample toner is added thereto. The

resultant dispersion of the sample in the electrolytic solution is subjected to a dispersion

treatment for ca. 1-3 minutes by means of an ultrasonic disperser, and then subjected to

measurement of particle size distribution in the range of 2.00 - 40.30 µm divided into 13

channels by using the above-mentioned Coulter counter with a 100 µm- aperture to obtain

a volume-basis distribution and a number-basis distribution. From the volume-basis

distribution, a weight-average particle size (D4) and a volume-average particle size (Dv)

are calculated by using a central value as a representative value channel. From the number-

basis distribution, a number-average particle size (D1) and a number-basis variation

coefficient (S1) is calculated.--

Please amend the specification on page 188, line 23 to page 189, line 2 to

read as follows:

--Then, 100 wt. parts of Magnetic toner particles 1 were blended with 0.9

wt. part of hydrophobic silica fine powder (S_{BET} = 200 m²/g) which has been successively

treated with hexamethyldisilazane and silicone oil, and 1.6 wt. parts of Electroconductive

fine powder 3 by means of a ~~Henschel~~ HENSCHEL mixer to obtain Magnetic toner 1.--

Please amend the specification on page 190, lines 5-11 to read as follows:

--100 wt. parts of Magnetic toner particles 1 prepared in the course of the

preparation of Magnetic toner 1 were blended with 0.8 wt. part of hydrophobic silica fine

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powder (S_{BET} = 250 m²/g) which had been treated with hexamethyldisilazane and 1.6 wt. parts of Electroconductive fine powder 3 by a ~~Henschel~~ HENSCHEL mixer to prepare Magnetic toner 6.--

Please amend the specification at page 192, line 24 to page 193, line 1 to read as follows:

--Then, 100 wt. parts of Magnetic toner particles 14 were blended with 1.0 wt. part of the hydrophobic colloidal silica used in Magnetic toner 6 and 1.6 wt. parts of Electroconductive fine powder 3 by a ~~Henschel~~ HENSCHEL mixer to obtain Magnetic toner 14.--

Please amend the specification at page 193, line 24 to page 194, line 6 to read as follows:

--Comparative Magnetic toner particles 3 of D4 = 2.9 µm were prepared in the same manner as Magnetic toner particles 1 except for increasing the amounts of N_3PO_4 aqueous solution and $CaCl_2$ aqueous solution. Then, 100 wt. parts of Comparative Magnetic toner particles 3 were blended with 2.2 wt. parts of the hydrophobic silica fine powder used in Magnetic toner 1 and 3.9 wt. parts of Electroconductive fine powder 4 by a ~~Henschel~~ HENSCHEL mixer to obtain Comparative Magnetic toner 3.--